

them softly, and they fell listless to her bosom. She had been weeping; for the traces of the tears were still wet upon her cheek. Her face was calm and placid; and even as I looked upon it, a tranquil smile lighted up her pale features. I laid my hand softly on her shoulder. She started—it was only a passing dream.—I leaned forward again. She screamed and awoke.

“One motion of my hand, and she would never have uttered cry or sound. But I was startled and drew back.”

“Her eyes were fixed on mine. I know not how it was, but they cowed and frightened me and I quailed beneath them. She rose from her bed, still gazing fixedly on me. I trembled; the razor was still in my hand, but I could not move. She made towards the door. As I neared it she turned, and withdrew her eyes from my face. The spell was broken. I bounded forward, and clutched her by the arm.—Uttering shriek upon shriek, she sunk upon the ground.”

“Now I could have killed her without a struggle, but the house was alarmed. I heard the tread of footsteps upon the stairs. I replaced the razor in its usual drawer, unfastened the door, and called loudly for assistance.”

“They came, and raised her, and placed her on the bed. She lay bereft of animation for hours; and when life, look, and speech returned, her senses had deserted her, and she raved wildly and furiously.”

“Doctors were called in—great men who rolled up to my door in easy carriages, with fine horses and gaudy servants. They were at her bedside for weeks. They had a great meeting, and consulted together in low and solemn voices in another room. One, the cleverest and most celebrated among them, took me aside and bidding me prepare for the worst, told me—me, the madman!—that my wife was mad. He stood close beside me at an open window, his eyes looking in my face, and his hand laid upon my arm. With one effort I could have hurled him into the street beneath. It would have been rare sport to have done it; but my secret was at stake, and I let him go. A few days after, they told me I must place her under some restraint: I must provide a keeper for her. I!—I went into the open fields where none could hear me, and laughed till the air resounded with my shouts!

“She died next day. The white-haired old man followed her to the grave, and the proud corpse of her, whose sufferings they had regarded in her life-time with muscles of iron. All this was food for my secret mirth, and I laughed behind the white handkerchief which I held up to face, as we rode home, till the tears came into my eyes.”

“But though I had carried my object and killed her, I was restless and disturbed, and I felt that before long, my secret must be known.—I could not hide the wild mirth and joy which boiled within me, and made me when I was alone, at home, jump and beat my hands together, and dance round and round, and roar aloud. When I went out, and saw the busy crowds hurrying about the streets; or to the theatre, and heard the sound of music, and beheld the people dancing, I felt such glee, that I could have rushed among them, and torn them to pieces limb from limb, and howled in transport. But I ground my teeth and struck my feet upon the floor, and drove my sharp nails into my hands. I kept it down; and no one knew I was a madman yet.”

“I remember—though it's one of the last things I can remember; for now I mix realities with my dreams, and having so much to do, and being always hurried here, have no time to separate the two, from some strange confusion in which they get involved.—I remember how I let it out at last. Ha! ha! I think I see their frightened looks now, and feel the ease with which I flung them from me, and dashed my clenched fists into their white faces, and then flew like the wind, and left them screaming and shouting far behind. The strength of a giant comes upon me when I think of it. There—see how this iron bar bends beneath my furious wrench. I could snap it like a twig, only there are long galleries here with many doors—I do not think I could find my way along them;—and even if I could, I know there are iron gates below which they keep locked and barred.—They know what a clever madman I have been and they are proud to have me here to show.”

“Let me see;—yes, I had been out. It was late at night when I reached home, and found the proudest of the three proud brothers, waiting to see me—urgent business he said; I recollect it well. I hated that man with all a madman's hate. Many and many a time had my fingers longed to tear him. They told me he was there. I ran swiftly up stairs. He had a word to say to me. I dismissed the servant. It was late, and we were alone together—for the first time.”

I kept my eyes carefully upon him at first, for I knew what he little thought—and I glowed in the knowledge—that the light of madness gleamed from them like fire. We sat in silence for a few minutes. He spoke at last. My recent dissipation, and strange remarks, made so soon after his sister's death, were an insult to her memory. Coupling together many circumstances which had at first escaped his observation, he thought I had not treated her well.—He wished to know whether he was right in inferring that I meant to cast a reproach upon her memory, and a disrespect upon her family.—It was due to the uniform he wore, to demand this explanation.

“This man had a commission in the army—a commission, purchased with my money, and his sister's misery. This was the man who had been foremost in the plot to ensnare me, and

grasp my wealth. This was the man who had been the main instrument in forcing his sister to wed me; well knowing that her heart was given to that pulling boy. Due! Due to his uniform! The lively of his degradation! I turned my eyes upon him—I could not help it—I but spoke not a word.

“I saw the sudden change that came upon him, beneath my gaze. He was a bold man, but the colour faded from his face, and he drew back his chair. I dragged mine nearer to him; and as I laughed—I was very merry then—I saw him shudder. I felt the madness rising within me. He was afraid of me.

“You were very fond of your sister when she was alive”—I said—“Very.”

“He looked uneasily round him, and I saw his hand grasp the back of his chair: but he said nothing.”

“You villain,” said I, “I found you out; I discovered your hellish plots against me; I know her heart was fixed on some one else before you compelled her to marry me. I know it—I know it.”

“He jumped suddenly from his chair, brandished it aloft, and bid me stand back—for I took care to be getting closer to him, all the time I spoke.

“I screamed rather than talked, for I felt tumultuous passions eddying through my veins, and the old spirits whispering and taunting me to tear his heart out.

“‘Damn you,’ said I, starting up, and rushing upon him; ‘I killed her. I am a madman.’—Down with you. Blood, blood, I will have it.”

“I turned aside with one blow, the chair he hurled at me in his terror, and closed with him; and with a heavy crash, we rolled upon the floor together.

“It was a fine struggle, that, for he was a tall, strong man, fighting for his life; and I a powerful madman, thirsting to destroy him. I knew no strength could equal mine, and I was right. Right again, though a madman! His struggles grew fainter. I knelt upon his chest, and clasped his brawny waist firmly with both hands.—His face grew purple; his eyes were starting from his head, and with protruding tongue he seemed to mock. I squeezed the tighter.

“The door was suddenly burst open with a loud noise, and a crowd of people rushed forward, crying out to each other to secure the madman.”

“My secret was out, and my only struggle now was for liberty and freedom. I gained my feet before a hand was on me, threw myself among my assailants, and cleared my way with my strong arm as if I bore a hatchet in my hand, and heaved them down before me. I gained the door, dropped over the banisters, and in an instant was in the street.

“Straight and swift I ran, and no one dared to stop me. I heard the noise of feet behind, and redoubled my speed. It grew fainter and fainter in the distance, and at length died away altogether; but on I bounded, through marsh and rivulet, over fence and wall, with a wild shout which was taken up by strange beings that flooded around me on every side, and swelled the sound till it pierced the air. I was borne upon arms of demons who swept along upon the wind and bore down bank and hedge before them, and spun me round and round with a rattle and a speed that made my head swim, until at last they threw me from them with a violent shock, and I fell heavily upon the earth. When I awoke I found myself here—here in this gay cell where the sunlight seldom comes, and the moon steals in its rays which only serves to show the dark shadows about me, and that silent figure in its old corner. When I lay awake, I can sometimes hear strange shrieks and cries from distant parts of this large place. What they are I know not; but they neither come from that pale form, nor does it regard them.—For, from the first shades of dusk, until the earliest light of morning, it still stands motionless in the same place, listening to the music of my iron chain, and watching my gambols on my straw bed.”

At the end of the manuscript was written, in another hand, this note:

[The unhappy man whose ravings are recorded above, was a melancholy instance of the baneful results of energies misdirected in early life, and excesses prolonged until their consequences could never be repaired. The thoughtless riot, dissipation, and debauchery of his younger days, produced fever and delirium.—The first effects of the latter was the strange delusion, founded upon a well known medical theory, strongly contended for by some, and as strongly contested by others, that an hereditary madness existed in his family. This produced a settled gloom, which in time developed morbid insanity, and finally terminated in raving madness.—There is every reason to believe that the events he detailed, though distorted in the description by his diseased imagination, really happened. It is only matter of wonder to those who were acquainted with the vices of his early career, that his passions, when no longer controlled by reason, did not lead him to the commission of still more frightful deeds.]

The first English lottery is said to have been drawn in 1569. It consisted of 40,000 lots, at 10 shillings each. The proposals were published in 1567. The drawing commenced on the 14th of January, 1569, and continued day and night until the 6th of May following. In this age of improvement, proposals, sales of tickets, and drawing, occupy only three or four days; the drawing is accomplished in twenty minutes.

Repeated transplanting has the effect to produce early bearing, but not stately, long live trees. Precocity in vegetables, as in animals, is indicative of short life.

From Astoria, by Washington Irving.
SHREWD INDIAN TRADER—A DEADLY INSULT—SHOCKING MASSACRE—EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE AND LOSS OF THE TONQUIN.

We have already stated that the Tonquin set sail from the mouth of the Columbia river on the fifth of June. The whole number of persons on board amounted to twenty-three. In one of the outer bays they picked up, from a fishing canoe, an Indian named Lamaze, who had already made two voyages along the coast, and knew something of the languages of the various tribes. He agreed to accompany them as an interpreter.

Steering to the north Captain Thorn arrived in a few days at Vancouver's island, and anchored in the harbor of Newweteet, very much against the advice of his Indian interpreter, who warned him against the perfidious character of the natives of this part of the coast. Numbers of canoes soon came off bringing sea-otter skins to sell. It was too late in the day to commence a traffic, but Mr. McKay, accompanied by a few of the men, went on shore to a large village to visit Wicananish, the chief of the surrounding territory, six of the natives remaining on board as hostages. He was received with great professions of friendship, entertained hospitably, and a couch of sea-otter skins was prepared for him in the dwelling of the chieftain, when he was prevailed upon to pass the night.

In the morning, before Mr. McKay had returned to the ship, great numbers of the natives came off in their canoes to trade, headed by two sons of Wicananish. As they brought abundance of sea-otter skins, and there was every appearance of a brisk trade, Captain Thorn did not wait for the return of Mr. McKay, but spread out his wares upon deck, making a tempting display of blankets, cloths, knives, beads, and fish-hooks, expecting a prompt and profitable sale. The Indians, however, were not so eager and simple as he supposed, having learned the art of bargaining and the value of merchandise from the casual traders along the coast.—They were guided too by a shrewd old chief named Nookamis, who had grown gray in the traffic with New England skippers, and prided himself upon his acuteness. His opinion seemed to regulate the market. When Captain Thorn made what he considered a liberal offer for an otter skin the wily Indian treated it with scorn, and asked more than double. His comrades all took their cue from him, and not an otter skin was to be had at a reasonable rate.

The old fellow, however, overshot his mark, and mistook the character of the man he was treating with. Thorn was a plain, straightforward sailor, who never had two minds nor two prices in his dealings, was deficient in patience and pliancy, and totally wanting in the chicane of traffic. He had a vast deal of stern, but honest pride in his nature, and moreover, held the whole savage race in sovereign contempt, he thrust his hands into his pockets, and paced up and down the deck in sullen silence. The cunning old Indian followed him to and fro, holding out a sea-otter skin to him at every turn, & pestering him to trade. Finding other means unavailing, he suddenly changed his tone, and began to jeer and banter him upon the mean prices he offered. This was too much for the patience of the captain, who was never remarkable for relishing a joke, especially when at his own expense. Turning suddenly upon his persecutor, he snatched the proffered otter skin from his hands, rubbed it in his face, and dismissed him over the side of the ship with no very complimentary application to accelerate his exit.—He then kicked the peltries to the right and left about the deck and broke up the market in the most ignominious manner. Old Nookamis made for shore in a furious passion, in which he was joined by Shevish, one of the sons of Wicananish, who went off breathing vengeance, and the ship was now abandoned by the natives.

When Mr. McKay returned on board, the interpreter related what had passed, and begged him to prevail upon the captain to make sail, as, from his knowledge of the temper and pride of the people of the place, he was sure they would resent the indignity offered to one of their chiefs. Mr. McKay, who himself possessed some experience of the Indian character, went to the captain, who was still pacing the deck in moody humor, represented the danger to which his hasty act had exposed the vessel, and urged him to weigh anchor. The captain made light of his councils, and pointed to his cannon and fire-arms as a sufficient safeguard against naked savages. Further remonstrances only provoked taunting replies and sharp altercations.—The day passed away without any signs of hostility, and at night the captain retired as usual to the cabin taking no more than the usual precautions.

On the following morning, at daybreak, while the captain and Mr. McKay were yet asleep, a canoe came alongside in which were twenty Indians, commanded by young Shevish. They were unarmed, their aspect & demeanor friendly and they held up otter skins, and made signs indicative of a wish to trade. The caution enjoined by Mr. Astor, in respect to the admission of Indians on board of the ship, had been neglected for sometime past; and the officer of the watch, perceiving those in the canoe to be without weapons, and having received no orders to the contrary, readily permitted them to mount the deck. Another canoe soon succeeded, the crew of which were likewise admitted. In a little while other canoes came off, and the Indians were soon clambering upon the vessel on all sides.

The officer of the watch now felt alarmed, and called to Captain Thorn and Mr. McKay. By the time they came on deck, it was thronged with Indians. The interpreter noticed to Mr. McKay that many of the natives wore short mantles of skins, and intimated a suspicion that they were secretly armed. Mr. McKay urged the captain to clear the ship and get under way. He again made slight of the advice; but the augmented swarm of canoes about the ship, and the numbers still putting off from shore, at length awakened his distrust, and he ordered some of the crew to weigh anchor, while some were sent aloft to make sail.

The Indians now offered to trade with the captain on his own terms, prompted, apparently, by the approaching departure of the ship. Accordingly, a hurried trade was commenced.—The main articles sought by the savages in barter, were knives; as fast as some were supplied they moved off and others succeeded. By degrees they were thus distributed about the deck, and all with weapons.

The anchor was now nearly up, the sails were loose, and the captain, in a loud and peevish tone, ordered the ship to be cleared. In an instant a signal yell was given: it was echoed on every side, knives and war-clubs were brandished in every direction, and the savages rushed upon their marked victims.

The first that fell was Mr. Lewis, the ship's clerk. He was leaning, with folded arms, over a bale of blankets, engaged in bargaining, when he received a deadly stab in the back, and fell down the companion-way.

Mr. McKay, who was seated on the taffrail, sprang on his feet, but was instantly knocked down with a war-club and flung backwards into the sea, when he was despatched by the women in the canoes.

In the meantime, Captain Thorn made desperate fight against fearful odds. He was as powerful as well as a resolute man, but he had had come upon deck without weapons. Shevish, the young chief, singled him out as his peculiar prey, and rushed upon him at the first outbreak. The captain had barely time to draw a clasp-knife, with one blow of which he laid the young savage dead at his feet. Several of the stoutest followers of Shevish now set upon him. He defended himself vigorously, dealing crippling blows to the right and left, and strewing the quarter deck with the slain and wounded. His object was, to fight his way to the cabin, where there were fire-arms; but he was hemmed in with foes, covered with wounds, and faint with loss of blood. For an instant he leaned upon the tiller-wheel, when a blow from behind, with a war club, felled him to the deck, where he was despatched with knives & thrown overboard.

While this was transacting upon the quarter-deck, a chance medley fight was going on throughout the ship. The crew fought desperately with knives, handspikes, and whatever weapons they could seize upon in the moment of surprise. They were soon, however, overpowered by numbers, and mercilessly butchered. As to the seven who had been sent aloft to make sail, they contemplated with horror the carnage that was going on below. Being destitute of weapons, they let themselves down by the running rigging, in hopes of getting between the decks. One fell in the attempt and was instantly despatched; another received a death-blow in the back as he was descending; a third Stephen Weekes, the armorer, was mortally wounded as he was getting down the hatchway. The remaining four made good their retreat into the cabin, where they found Mr. Lewis still alive, though mortally wounded. Barricading the cabin door, they broke holes through the companion-way, and, with the muskets and ammunition that were at hand, opened a brisk fire that soon cleared the deck.

Thus far the Indian interpreter, from whom these particulars are derived, had been an eyewitness of the deadly conflict. He had taken no part in it, and had been spared by the natives as being of their race. In the confusion of the moment he took refuge with the rest, in the canoes. The survivors of the crew now sallied forth, and discharged some of the deck guns, which did great execution among the canoes, and drove all the savages to shore.

For the remainder of the day no one ventured to put off to the ship, deterred by the effects of the fire-arms. The night passed away without any further attempt on the part of the natives. When day dawned, the Tonquin still lay at anchor in the bay, her sails all loose and flapping in the wind, and no one apparently on board of her. After a time, some of the canoes ventured forth to reconnoitre, taking with them the interpreter. They paddled about her, keeping cautiously at a distance, but growing more and more emboldened at seeing her quiet and lifeless.—One man at length made his appearance upon deck, and was recognised by the interpreter as Mr. Lewis. He made friendly signs, and invited them on board. It was long before they ventured to comply. Those who mounted the deck met with no opposition; no one was to be seen on board; for Mr. Lewis after inviting them had disappeared. Other canoes now pressed forward to board the prize; the decks were soon crowded, and the sides covered with clambering savages, all intent on plunder. In the midst of their eagerness and exultation, the ship blew up with a tremendous explosion.—Arms, legs, and mutilated bodies were thrown into the air, and dreadful havoc was made in the surrounding canoes. The interpreter was in the main chains at the time of the explosion, and was thrown unhurt into the water, where he succeeded in getting into one of the canoes. According to his statement, the bay presented an awful spectacle after the catastrophe. The ship had disappeared, but the bay was covered with fragments of the wreck, with shattered canoes, and Indians swimming for their lives, or struggling in the agonies of death; while those who had escaped the danger remained afloat and stupefied, or made with frantic panic for the shore. Upwards of a hundred savages were destroyed by the explosion, many more were shockingly mutilated, and for days afterwards

the limbs and bodies of the slain were thrown upon the beach.

The inhabitants of Newweteet were overwhelmed with consternation at the astounding calamity, which had burst upon them in the very moment of triumph. The warriors sat mute and mournful, while the women filled the air with loud lamentations. Their weeping and wailing, however, was suddenly changed into yells of fury at the sight of four unfortunate white men, brought captives into the village. They had been driven on shore in one of the ship's boats, and taken at some distance along the coast.

The interpreter was permitted to converse with them. They proved to be the four brave fellows who had made such desperate defence from the cabin. The interpreter gathered from them some of the particulars already related.—They told him further, that, after they had beaten off the enemy, and cleared the ship, Lewis advised that they should slip the cable and endeavor to get to sea. They declined to take his advice, alleging that the wind set too strongly into the bay, and would drive them on shore. They resolved, as soon as it was dark, to put off quietly in the ship's boat, which they would be able to do unperceived, and to coast along back to Astoria. They put their resolution into effect, but Lewis refused to accompany them, being disabled by his wound, hopeless of escape, and determined on a terrible revenge.—On the voyage out, he had repeatedly expressed a presentiment that he should die by his own hands; thinking it highly probable that he should be engaged in some contest with the natives, and being resolved, in case of extremity, to commit suicide, rather than be made a prisoner.—He now declared his intention to remain on board until daylight, to decoy as many of the savages on board as possible, then set fire to the powder magazine, and terminate his life by a signal act of vengeance. How well he succeeded has been shown. His companions bade him a melancholy adieu, and set off on their precarious expedition. They strove with might and main to get out of the bay, but found it impossible to weather a point of land, and were at length compelled to take shelter in a small cove where they hoped to remain concealed until the wind should be more favorable. Exhausted by fatigue and watching, they fell into a sound sleep, and in that state were surprised by the savages. Better had it been for those unfortunate men had they remained with Lewis, and shared his heroic death; as it was, they perished in a more painful and protracted manner, being sacrificed by the natives to the manes of their friends with all the lingering tortures of savage cruelty. Some time after their death the interpreter, who had remained a kind of prisoner at large, effected his escape, and brought the tragical tidings to Astoria.

The following statistics we think will be interesting to our readers, we took them from the New York Sun.

Great Britain—National Debt \$3,490,896, 768—Annual revenue \$228,849,600—Population without colonies 26,000,000—Army in peace 90,519—in war 378,370—Navy in peace 610 ships—in war 1056.

Russia—National Debt \$200,000,000—Annual Revenue \$52,000,000—Population in Europe and Asia 46,000,000—Army in Peace 600,000—in war 1,100,000—Navy 150.

France—National Debt \$480,000,000—Annual Revenue \$157,760,000—Population 35,000,000—Army in peace 281,000—in war 320,000—Navy in peace 329 ships—in war 334.

Austria—National Debt \$300,000,000—Annual Revenue \$33,000,000—Population 34,500,000—Army in peace 271,404—in war 750,504—Navy 72 ships.

Prussia—National Debt \$11,810,440—Annual revenue \$30,477,600—Army in peace 165,000—in war 524,420—ships 20.

Turkey—National Debt \$36,000,000—Annual revenue \$11,200,000—Population (Europe and Asia) 21,000,000—Army in peace 80,000—in war 200,000—Navy in peace 60 ships—in war 160.

Manufactures, &c.—In Great Britain—consumption of cotton 230,000,000 pounds, yielding an annual value of \$160,000,000—employing 800,000 hands and 80,000 power looms. Woolen manufactures \$96,000,000 employing 500,000 persons. Metallic ware, annual value \$80,000,000, employing 850,000 hands.—Malt liquor 9,500,000 bbls.—value \$125,000,000. Candles, \$16,000,000. Soap \$1,600,000. Total value \$593,000,000.

France—Total annual value of the above manufactures including silk \$300,000,000. **Netherlands and Belgium**—Total annual value \$130,000,000.

Prussia—Total annual value \$59,000,000. **United States**—800 cotton factories with 1,246,503 spindles, 33,500 looms. Total value of cotton manufactures \$36,000,000 employing 62,000 hands. Woolen manufactures—annual value \$40,000,000, employing 50,000 hands. Annual value of glass manufactures, \$3,000,000. Paper \$7,000,000. Various other manufactures \$25,000,000. Total \$101,000,000.

Wheat found in the cases of the Egyptian mummies, by dipping the grain into oil and then planting them pretty deep in the garden pots, placed in a saucer partly filled with water, have grown and produced seed. It proved to be what is now called Talavera wheat.

The cotton crop of last year in Mississippi, has been estimated from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars. In five years it is stated to have quadrupled.

There were in 1812, 270 powder mills in the United States.

OX

We give to the remissness should result. Of rily forward requested the suits.

Our arcov with the ex York. In C the regularly ber of Congre The majority County will votes were a ty comprised District. In the electio a hundred a thousand. few returns, will be great in their stre have heard pinion as to shall or Pils the others an Beyond our expect fulfil and shall co

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Paris, (Waterford Turner, Sumner, Buckfield, Hartford, Canton, Rumford, Andover, Lowell, Fryeburg, Norway, Brownfield

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, November 15, 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give to our readers the few returns that we have been able to procure, though if we were to judge from the remissness of our friends in sending them in, we should suppose they felt little interest in learning the result. Of the few received not one has been voluntarily forwarded to us though in our last week's paper we requested that our friends would favor us with the results.

Our accounts from other parts of the State are meagre, with the exception of the counties of Cumberland and York. In Cumberland the vote was a large one, and the regularly nominated democratic candidate for member of Congress has been elected by a handsome majority. The majority for the democratic electoral ticket in the County will be considerable larger, as the scattering votes were added to the democratic ticket, and the county comprises many more towns than the Congressional District. In York County the democratic majority for the electoral ticket will be, it is stated, not far from three hundred. In this County our majority will be over a thousand. From Kennebec we have received but a few returns, and these indicate that the whig majority will be greatly diminished, and nearly annihilated even in their strong hold. From the remaining Counties we have heard nothing. We cannot therefore form any opinion as to the probable election of Davey, Cilley, Marshall or Pillsbury. The first we think will be elected, the others are more doubtful.

Beyond our own State we have heard but little, but expect further news before our paper is put to press, and shall communicate the same to our readers.

We give the returns of votes in this County so far as we have received them.

	Van Buren.	Harrison.
Paris.	157	34
Waldorf.	75	42
Turner.	114	43
Sumner.	47	21
Buckfield.	140	16
Hartford.	86	35
Canton.	84	32
Rumford.	184	38
Andover.	33	36
Lovell.	72	34
Fryeburg.	115	89
Norway.	93	20
Brownfield.	116	510
	655	

Many of our contemporaries are indulging in speculations respecting the causes and consequences of the present high prices of provisions of all kinds, and the scarcity of money. The agricultural part of the community are less affected by this than the other laboring classes, as the increased price of the few things which they have to buy is more than counter balanced by the profits of what they have to sell. Whatever may be the cause or consequences of this state of things, it may not be without its uses. It will teach to most of us a lesson of economy which may be worth more than all we suffer by it. It will speak in a voice that must be heard. Necessity will compel us to enquire how many things we now deem essential to our happiness may be dispensed with, leaving us comfortable, and if contented, happy. We shall learn to save much of what we now carelessly waste, and to use other things more prudently and profitably. Above all it will compel us to be industrious and not to hire others to do that which we can do ourselves, and, to use a common phrase, "to cut our own fodder." If the present prices continue, the attention of people will be more generally turned towards agriculture, and finding it profitable it will become fashionable as it has always been honorable. There is a disposition among the rising generation to find some shorter route to wealth than agricultural industry. Some may succeed in their attempts, but more fail, for there is no path of industry that leads so surely and safely to competency, if not to wealth, as agriculture. Times like these will have a tendency to correct erroneous impressions and prejudices on this subject. With the present high prices the farming interest will vindicate itself from the neglect with which it has been treated, and receive that attention which it deserves.

SUFFOLK BANK MANAGEMENT. One or two articles have appeared in the Eastern Republican on the subject of the control exercised by the allied Banks in Boston, at the head of which stands the Suffolk Bank, over the Banks of this State. The writer, who appears to be master of the subject, has given a history of the manner in which this control is exercised, the purposes intended to be effected by it, and the consequences resulting from it.

From the Pennsylvania of Saturday.

DEMOCRACY VICTORIOUS.

GLORIOUS RESULT!

Van Buren, Johnson and Reform Triumphant! Yesterday witnessed the great struggle in Pennsylvania, between the people and their opponents, and so far as intelligence has reached us, gloriously have the democracy of the Keystone of the Arch sustained their reputation.—That the result has been the same throughout the State, admits not of the shadow of a doubt. In this vicinity the enemies of the good cause left no stone unturned to uphold their sinking fortunes. The whole country was flooded with calumnies and deceptive handbills. Rumors of all kinds calculated to injure the democratic cause, were put in circulation. But it was all in vain. The people are too intelligent to be deceived; too bold in honesty to be brow-beaten.

In the County of Philadelphia, the Van Buren and Johnson Electoral Ticket has triumphed over the Harrison and Granger Ticket by the glorious majority of 1510.

The Democratic Convention Ticket has likewise succeeded in the county by a majority of 780.

To defeat the election of these delegates, so triumphantly sustained by the people, whiggery rallied all its strength. We have never known the enemy so zealous as they were in this instance.—They attacked our delegates in a body,—in detail, and in every variety of way that their ingenuity could devise.—Behold the result!

The State is sure for Van Buren, by at least 20,000 majority.

The Philadelphia Sentinel says—

At the election for electors in 1832 the federal Whigs obtained a majority in the city and

county of 1832. This year their majority in the same districts is only 1194, being a democratic gain of 688.

At the election of members of Congress in the city and county of Philadelphia, in October last, the federal whig majority was 1658. Yesterday it was only 1194.

In 1832, the majority in the state for the Jackson electoral ticket was 24,267. Should the rest of the state sustain their vote as well as the city and county of Philadelphia, the majority for VAN BUREN will exceed 28,000.

From the Boston Morning Post.

The whig majority on the Congressional vote, about a month since, was 2245. Showing a whig gain since that date, of 484.

In Philadelphia county, with the exception of Oxford township, the whig ticket stood 6250; Van Buren 7770. Van Buren majority 1520. Showing a Van Buren gain as compared with the results at the Congressional election of NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE.

No whig handbills were stuck up upon the City Hall yesterday, as they were four years ago, giving an account of the "*Glorious News from Pennsylvania*." Perkins, Motley, & Co. concluded not to exert for his campaign,—and Major Eastburn refused to risk losing the filling of his shirt by running another express.

The federal papers, on the other hand, claim the following majorities—

"Lancaster, 2100—Chester, 750—Dauphin, 700—Delaware, 264. In Montgomery Van Buren received a majority of 1000.—Lebanon has gone en masse for Harrison—and in Buck's County the Harrison majority is 500."

From the Portland Argus.

Hartford, 7th Nov.

Dear Sir,—the vote for Electors in this town is Van Buren 761—Harrison 974; Whig majority 213. Last spring they had 217.

Although the Whigs had not held a single political meeting during this whole campaign, in this State, they have made greater efforts than I ever knew them. But all has availed them nothing. Van Buren will have Connecticut in haste.

	Van Buren.	Harrison.
E. Hartford.	14 majority	19
Manchester.	"	69
Farmington.	86	"
Glastenbury.	"	77
E. Windsor.	153	"
Sufield.	26	"
Windsor.	164	"
Midletown.	40	"
North Haven.	"	18
Wethersfield.	"	"

Pennsylvania.—In nineteen counties the federalists claim to be 2503 ahead—the Atlas calls it a gleam of sunshine,—the aspect will soon be changed, when the Democratic Counties come in. The returns embrace every county but two which gave a federal majority in 1832.

We have a slip from Reading containing all the returns from Berks county—the majority for the democratic Electoral ticket is 3334—majority in 1832, 3322.

From the Globe.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CORRESPONDENCE.

Having understood that a correspondence had recently taken place with the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the present state of the money market, and more especially in New York city, as growing out of the late deposit act and other causes, we applied for copies of it. They have been politely furnished, and will tend, we believe, to remove much misapprehension in respect to this subject, and to correct many prevalent errors.

Washington, Oct. 23, 1836.

SIR: In the present state of the money market in England, we cannot look with confidence to a continuance of the import of specie from Europe. It might therefore be deemed beneficial by the Department, at this time, to procure a million of dollars or more in specie from Havana, or Jamaica. Should instructions be given to that effect, to the Superintendent of the Mint, the Bank of America will cheerfully act as agent (without any charge on their part) to carry the same into effect. Cuba or Jamaica presenting at this moment the best prospect for obtaining a supply.

We have the honor to be, sir, With great respect, Your most obedient servants, GEO. GRISWOLD. BENJ'N L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

Washington, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: The unparalleled speculations in lands throughout the United States, the over trading of the commercial community and the transfer of the surplus funds under the recent act of Congress—preparatory to a distribution among the several States—have turned the balances of trade against the city of New York, and caused a very severe pressure upon the money market.

Believing it will give you pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with your official duties, we beg to suggest for your consideration, the postponement of the warrants already drawn on banks in the city of New York, and running to maturity, in favor of banks in the State of New York, thirty days from the time they respectively fall due; and all those payable to banks out of the State, three and six months; and, in the mean time, to direct the

banks on whom those warrants are drawn, to place the amount of those funds in the respective places required.

It may be proper to remark, that we have not come here as delegates or agents for any institutions or others, but in our individual capacity, knowing the above facts, and to represent them to the Secretary of the Treasury, being fully persuaded he feels a deep interest in the welfare of the country.

We have the honor to be, sir, With great respect, Your most obedient servants, GEO. GRISWOLD. BENJ'N L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

Treasury Department, } October 24, 1836. }

GENTLEMEN: Your communications of the 22d instant have both been received, and carefully considered.

In respect to your suggestion about the mint, and the readiness of the bank of America to aid the Government without charge in procuring a supply of suitable metal for coining, I am happy to acknowledge the liberality of the offer, and to state, that the director of the mint, as long ago as last August and September, had full authority conferred on him for this purpose. At the same time he was requested to make reasonable preparation to obtain the amount of metal probably needed to keep the mint in full and active operation, and was assured that any reasonable sums of money would be transferred to him for that purpose. I trust that on your seeing him, or opening a correspondence with him, he will give any further information desired on this point.

In respect to the other topics in your letters, connected with the present state of the money market, you do not err in "believing it will give me pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with my official duties."

But as the causes which you justly assign for those evils are so deeply seated and wide spread, and are so disconnected with the operations of this department, it is hardly practicable that any durable or efficient relief can be obtained, except by a removal or modification of the causes themselves. This removal or modification of the chief and primary causes must depend on the returning prudence, moderation, and good sense of the community, generally, in limiting trade within reasonable boundaries, abandoning numerous wild speculations in lands and stocks, and in managing their banking concerns with a stricter regard to true banking principles.

The only cause over which this Department has any immediate control, being the execution of the late deposit act, you will readily perceive that its several provisions having emanated from Congress, and not the Treasury, can legally be changed or modified by Congress alone. In the mean time, those provisions it is my duty, and will be my care, faithfully to enforce, while they remain a part of the law of the land. But every indulgence which can be granted, consistent with those provisions, will cheerfully be given to the fiscal agents of the Treasury, and through them to the commercial community, as well as to all persons unfavorably affected by the operation of a portion of the deposit act.

So far as regards your requests, there is a discrimination to be noticed between two species of the distribution of the public money required by the act. The first distribution is between different banks, so that no one shall be allowed to hold permanently more public money than three-fourths the amount of its capital. This is not in any degree postponed by the act to the next year, or any other specified time; but is to take effect soon as practicable, or according to the fair construction of the intention of Congress, soon as it can reasonably be effected, considering all the various circumstances connected with so large and delicate an operation. In your city alone, its operation will require the transfers of something like eight millions of dollars from the old deposit banks to new ones, either in the State or out of it.

The selection and organization of new banks to receive so large a sum, and the collection and removal of so great an amount gradually and safely, have with the like operation in other sections of the country severely taxed my attention and labors for some months, and are still doing it.

Besides this first distribution of the deposits, a second one is rendered necessary by the deposit act, among the different States in ratable proportions. Under this last operation, the proportions or not required to be actually paid over to the States till next January, and quarterly thereafter during the year.

But the preparation beforehand to ensure their punctual and prompt payment there has been careful and constant, and coupled, whenever convenient with the first and earlier distribution required among the banks so as to prevent the great inconveniences and pressure in the money market attendant on double transfers, first from bank to bank near, and next from State to State at a distance.

I have, therefore, in cases where the public money had largely accumulated in any banks in any one State, and new banks could be seasonably obtained in other States, where only a little public money already existed, made but one transfer to accomplish both objects, and by a single operation have reduced the excess in certain banks and in certain States, and placed it in the States where it would be needed next year, and where they before had not an equal portion of the public money.

In accomplishing these objects with a view to arrange, upon an equal and proportionate basis,

the deposits among both the banks and the States, is required by the law, due notice of the times and places of large payments, has been given, so as to proceed in a gradual, and, at the same time, reasonable manner, considering a sudden and immediate transfer of the whole,—not only impossible, but ruinous to the community as well as the banks, and not intended by the act. When it has been ascertained that the operation going on was too rapid for the resources of the banks or the neighborhood, without great distress, I have extended the period of time for the transfers, and especially those to distant States, (which are less urgent than the others under the law,) provided it could be done without hazarding its faithful and prompt execution.

Adhering to these principles, I do not hesitate, on your representation, to extend the time of payment for most of the transfers not yet due from the several banks in New York city through the transfers in your own neighborhood, and particularly those for the reduction of the deposits to their legal amount among these banks, cannot with propriety, be much longer delayed.—Some of the outstanding transfers have now 30, 60 and 90 days, or nearly that, to run before payable; and several of them, amounting in all to about one and a quarter millions of dollars, are not payable at a distance, but in your own city.

All those payable out of the city and State, over the amount of transfers payable from other States before the first of January, are less than one and a half millions of dollars. Those transfers from your city, which fall due at home or within the State of New York before the 1st of January, will, therefore, as you desire, be postponed 30 days each, but cannot, with propriety be further extended. Those which fall due out of the State before the 1st of January, will not once all be postponed to the 1st of January, as the chief, though not sole object of them, is to have the money there seasonably for division among the States.

It is hoped that these indulgencies will be employed, by the banks in enable them to complete easily the transfers already ordered, and to execute efficiently the remaining transfers which will be necessary under the act to be directed hereafter, out of which, as heretofore, unless public exigencies should forbid, whenever large in amount, a due and liberal notice beforehand of the times and places of payment, will be carefully given. Concerning your last request of me to direct the banks, making the transfers to put the amounts at the proper places, in the meantime, before they become payable, it may be necessary to explain, that the transfer order is now, in both form and substance, to that effect. When it is made payable at a distance, the funds must be remitted there by the time that it falls due;—but if at home, they must be got ready at home.

If, as is apprehended from your remarks, it is supposed by some that a transfer draft can, any more than a treasury warrant, be made payable on its face in any thing except specie,—provided the holder chooses to demand specie, the error should be corrected, as the idea is illegal and preposterous. But the Department has, in no case, ever given any order to demand any portion of either of them in specie.

The holder of the warrant often accepts bank notes or checks, and so does the holder of the transfer draft, and in the latter case the bills of the bank, in whose favor it runs, or balances against such bank would, of course, be always as available as specie to meet the transfer when due.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

To GEORGE GRISWOLD and BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Esq., New York.

*It may be proper to add, by way of further explanation as to the facts, that, if all the above-ordered transfers to other States from New York were completed, and no new transfers, receipts, or expenditures should take place, there would still remain in that State, and most of the amount in its commercial capital, about ten millions of dollars of public money, or quite five millions more than the whole probable proportion of that State, under the provisions of the deposit act.

The three original deposit banks in that city, had, by the last returns, nearly a million of dollars each more public money than three-fourths of the amount of their respective chartered capitals. But the excess has, since the deposit law took effect, being four months ago, been seasonably placed under transfer to other banks, some of which are within and others out of the State of New York, and payable at future periods; giving what was regarded reasonable time for the operation.

INDIAN LITIGATION.—An instance has come to our knowledge, of a departure from the immemorial habits and customs of our Indian neighbors, in adjudicating differences among themselves, which appears to us worthy of record.

A quarrel having arisen between two of the natives, in which they could only "agree to disagree"—the party deeming himself aggrieved, resolved on a recourse to the white man's laws for justice,—deeming, perhaps, in the simplicity of his heart, that she alone ministered with her dread sword and impartial balance, amid the legal pomp, and circumstance with which the courts of the land are invested—dispensing alike to rich and poor the benefits of her equitable decisions. With the usual manner of settling disputes among themselves, we are not exactly acquainted; but presume it to be some more summary method than the tedious forms our common law prescribes.

The most singular feature in this novel case—which was brought before Judge McKnight, two or three days since—was the employment by each of the contending parties, of an Indian Advocate—natives of the Seneca nation, and students at law in this city—to plead in due form their respective cases. This was done with zeal and ability by the counsel on both sides, first stating their arguments in English for the court, and then recapitulating the substance to their clients, in the Seneca tongue,—citing authorities readily, and appealing decisions in point, to establish their several cases.

This instance of a regular suit in our courts, in which the litigation parties and their legal counsel were all aborigines, is, we believe, something unique—at least, it is the first we have been acquainted with. Though not personally present to witness the demeanor of the parties on this occasion, we presume the unperturbable gravity of the Indian character predominated, and regulated the conduct of the disputants.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

A GRAND SALUTE Was fired yesterday afternoon, near the Arsenal, in honor of the TRIUMPHANT VICTORY ACHIEVED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF CUMBERLAND DISTRICT ON MONDAY.—Portland Argus.

Not Bad.—A utilitarian passing the Gazette office on Monday evening, found several boys in front of it, trying to get up a cheer. He reproved them mildly, by saying—"Boys, don't be noisy—the people are sick up there."—lb.

A quarry of the purest species of verd antique marble, has been recently opened about two miles from New Haven, Connecticut. It is said in beauty and variety it cannot be surpassed.

Facts compiled for the Journal of the American Institute, for October:

In the King of Wittenberg's library, there are more than 400 editions of the whole bible, or distinct parts of it.

By charring the casks, and adding charcoal to the water, the French succeeded in conveying in health and vigor—a considerable number of fish from the Isle of Bourbon to Martinique.

On a comparison of the expense of steam and water power at Lowell, the former it is said, stood to the latter as 100 to 125.

The average quantity of sugar imported into St. Petersburg, chiefly in American vessels, during the years 1822, '33, '34, and '35, was 26,000 tons per year.

The estimated damage by the Baltimore riot, obtained under an act of the legislature,—passed December, 1835, amounts to \$102,552 82.

The Messrs. Marshalls, manufacturers of cotton prints in the vicinity of Hudson, in this state, prepare for the market weekly to the value \$17,000 of these goods. If the duty is reduced to 20 per cent, as is contemplated by many, in 1841, they mean to transfer their establishment to England, and supply our market from thence.

One-half of all the American vessels that trade to Russia, belong to Boston.

The Journal of Commerce estimates the whole tonnage of the Steamboats in the United States at 150,000; whole number (300 tons to a boat) 500.

M. Tessier, in his account of one of the French juriconsults, says, "he was so absorbed in his literary pursuits, that his wife was frequently obliged to drag him from his library to his bureau."

In the memoirs of Slater, the cotton prints manufactured in this country are estimated the last year, ending the first of April, 1836, at 120 millions of yards.

To all parts of the world, the exports of British hardware and cutlery is £1,633,043;—of this amount \$978,491 come to the United States.

In 1673, there were only six stage-coaches in England that ran daily.

A milking syphon, as it is termed, has been patented in England. On its introduction into the teats of the cow, the milk flows freely without any manual labor. This is claimed to have been first invented by a yankee.

It is stated that 10,000,000 of volumes are printed annually in Germany—that every year furnishes 10,000 new writers, and that there are at least 50,000 persons lying in Germany who have written a book.

Last year the value of the real estate of the city of New York was \$144,000,000, this year 300,000,000.

DIED.

In Paris, on the 7th inst. Mr. John Butterfield, aged 50 years. The deceased was found suspended in his chaise house about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst. Supposed to have been done in a fit of insanity. He was a kind husband and father, an honest, industrious citizen, and a worthy man. He has left a wife and a large family of children to lament his loss. No cause can be assigned which led to the melancholy result.—To his family the calamity is overwhelming, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances will deeply sympathize with them in their afflictions.—[Comm.]

Wanted.

12 GIRLS, wanted immediately by the subscriber as apprentices to the tailoring business. JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY. Norway Village, Oct. 18, 1836. if 11

New Books.

COMSTOCK'S GEOLOGY—Young Wit's Book—Penny, and People's Magazine—Smith's Class Book of Anatomy, just received at the Oxford Book-store, by W. B. GOODNOW. Also, Thomas', People's Comic, & David Crockett's ALMANACS FOR 1837. Just rec'd, a new lot of Violin & Bass Viol Strings.

R. R. Robinson, DEALER IN W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, AND

Country Produce. Fore Street, opposite Head Central Wharf.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call. Portland, Oct. 11, 1836. 3mo 0

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. MISS DAY, South Paris (Cape) respectfully informs her friends and customers that she has just received from Portland, her

FALL FASHIONS, with a variety of fashionable and fancy articles. She invites the ladies to call and examine for themselves. Wanted—THREE or FOUR YOUNG LADIES as apprentices to the above business. Sept. 3, 1836. 3m*

Assignees' Notice. THE Creditors of Benjamin B. Smith of Newry, in the county of Oxford, Trader, are hereby notified that the said Benjamin did on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1836, assign to the undersigned all his property of every name and nature for the benefit of his several creditors; and that we have taken upon us the trustee, and the creditors have an opportunity to become parties to the assignment any time within three months from the above date STEPHEN BARTLETT. ELIJAH POWERS.

WANTED—Immediately. A Sable Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, a Boy of good steady habits, and good English education, from 12 to 16 years of age. Enquire at this Office. Paris, Oct. 11, 1836. 9

JOHN WORK, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

"The disposition to derive improvement from

"Man never is but always to be blest" was a true in the time of the immortal Pope as in our own day. Forever in pursuit of some imaginary good thing, what wretchedness and discontent the mass of men entail upon themselves. Dissatisfied with their present condition, they seek to improve it by change of occupation and residence. And yet how few

If the farmer proposes to feed his cattle with potatoes or other roots, it will be better to give them but a small quantity at first, increasing by degrees as they become accustomed to that sort of food. It will be better to give them a little every day than a large quantity once in three or four days or a week.

Some cattle are said to be greater feeders than other breeds, and it is affirmed that the difference of size makes less difference with regard to quantity of food consumed by cattle than has been generally supposed. A celebrated Treatise on British Cattle, of which we gave some notices, page 110 of the present volume of New England Farmer, contains the following

[History of Texas.]

DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
JAUNDICE ELIXIR.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all disorders arising from a bad state of the Liver.

This **ELIXIR** is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing jaundice and bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce disorders of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the Liver, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion—*Price, 50 cts.*

All of the above are just received and for Sale at the Grand Bookstore, by **W. E. GOODNOW**,
Northway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. ALL

TAKEN on execution and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the Store of Martin Edgecomb in Berlin, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, at one o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, and interest which Michael Powers has in and to the farm and buildings where he now lives in Berlin in said county.

1st. Books, the
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